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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE—ROYAL JACK.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—COLONEL SELLERS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—ADA DYAS' BENNETT.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—SMITH.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANSKINE.
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN PISTES.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1877.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cool and cloudy, with occasional rains, followed by increasing temperature and decreasing cloudiness.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was stronger for almost the whole list, with the exception of the coal stocks. The market was, however, merely a broker's one, and the advance or decline is without special cause. Gold opened at 105½, and fell to 105½. Government stocks were somewhat lower, but firm at the close. Railroad bonds were dull and stronger. Money on call continues easy at 1 a 2 per cent.

THE JEONORE PARK MANAGERS offer a splendid racing bill of fare for to-day. Then polo by the Westchester Club.

THE WEST may be ahead in tornadoes, but New York bears away the palm in the suicide business. See yesterday's record.

THE LANDLORDS in the freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad who struck last week did a sensible thing yesterday in returning to their work.

FIVE FARMERS were arrested in Missouri yesterday, charged with the wrecking of the St. Louis train. Murder and train wrecking are new things in agriculture.

THE SUMMER VACATION in the public schools will begin on the 29th inst. The public baths will be ready about the time it is over, and the dog pound will be built some time later.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN GRADY rises to explain this morning that he is not an opponent of rapid transit and voted right except when he was too sick to vote. Now let us hear from the remaining twenty. Were they sick too?

A SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR handled pretty roughly, a few days ago, an American whaler in Cuban waters. Secretary Evarts makes the comforting announcement that neither Spain nor any other country will be allowed to insult our flag in this way. Spain will be surprised to get a protest from the State Department.

IF THE MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK have grievances against the Custom House they ought to make them known. Twenty-five firms were asked to appear before the commission yesterday, but only two appeared. If importers are indifferent to their own interests they can not expect others to be very zealous in the matter.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE Pennsylvania Railroad and the locomotive engineers reasoned together very quietly yesterday, and the result was a determination on the part of the latter to await better times and submit to the inevitable. This was far better than striking. If workmen were similarly situated would imitate the example thus set them and not follow the bad advice of demagogues who pretend to be their friends the imaginary conflict between labor and capital would come to an end, and it would be much better for all concerned.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, because, we suppose, it has nothing else to do, has reopened the question of corporal punishment in the public schools. Two committees yesterday afternoon attempted the impossible task of saying something new on the subject—one in favor and the other in opposition to the practice. The Board is simply wasting its time. The question has been settled, and public opinion will not allow any board to give teachers a power which was so abused that it had to be recalled. The agitation of the question is ill advised and has an injurious effect on teachers and pupils.

THE WEATHER.—Farmers will rejoice over yesterday's rainfall, which came in good time to moisten the parched fields and pastures and give new life to vegetation. The region eastward of the Mississippi benefited by the rain of yesterday from Cincinnati to the Atlantic coast and between the lakes and the Virginia boundary. No rain has yet fallen in Northern New England, the St. Lawrence Valley or the British Provinces except on the coast at Boston, Eastport and Halifax. The heaviest fall took place between Pittsburgh and Boston, Buffalo and Baltimore, or the northern end of the Alleghany range and its slopes. The depression which is attended by this rainfall is now moving slowly eastward over New Jersey, lower New York, Connecticut and Long Island, with fresh winds on its western margin. Another depression or barometric trough extends from Arkansas to Manitoba, with heavy rains throughout its area, chiefly at the northern end. Bring to high winds attend this disturbance. The barometer is now low all over the region east of the Rocky Mountains. On the Pacific coast the pressure has again fallen very considerably. The St. Lawrence Valley and Lower Canada had a distinct thermal area of 70 degrees and over yesterday. The main area overlying the United States embraced a portion of the Middle States, the Detroit River and Green Bay, Mich., excluding Pittsburgh, Chicago and Lake Superior, Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Western and Central Nebraska and Western Kansas. The area of 80 degrees embraced Baltimore, Nashville and the Lower Mississippi Valley. The area of 90 degrees embraced Louisiana and Texas. In New York to-day it will be cool and cloudy, with occasional rains, followed by slightly warmer and clearing weather.

Is Commerce a Crime?

Warned and humbled by a long and bitter experience the merchants of New York have not ventured to plead directly and boldly for a removal of the sentence of outlawry under which they have rested for many years; but the real meaning of their twenty-nine recommendations of change in the manner of collecting the revenue on imports is simply a request that foreign commerce shall hereafter be regarded as a legitimate branch of industry, and that an importer shall no longer be dealt with as though he were a rogue, who had no rights which anybody in Congress or in the Treasury is bound to respect. We cannot blame the merchants of New York if they put their plea in roundabout language. Many of them have not yet forgotten the days when our foreign commerce was the pride of the country; when the men engaged in it were praised for enterprise, skill, daring, and were regarded not only as prominent contributors to the country's wealth, but as increasing the sum of national glory and eminence. Many of them, we say, still remember those days, and it was hardly to be expected that they would sink all their just pride, and plead openly and directly to the government to cease to regard them as a parcel of rogues. Yet that is the meaning of the twenty-nine points.

Somebody said not long ago that, under the present system of levying and collecting the duties on imports, New York is merely a city at the wrong end of a railroad. It was a bitter saying, but true. If commerce is a crime a seaport must necessarily be a superfluous place. But there is hardly a merchant in New York who has not been made to feel, in the last ten years, that his calling was, in the estimation of Congress and the Treasury, little better than criminal—about on a par, let us say, with lottery dealing or policy swindling. Something, at any rate, to be checked and defeated by every possible means; to be put down with a stern hand and a lofty look of contempt, whenever it threatened to become really prosperous. Lest we should be thought to overstate the case we will give a recent instance of the vigilant care with which every piece of mercantile enterprise is crushed. Under treaty provisions fresh fish intended for immediate consumption are admitted duty free from the British Provinces. But a brilliant law adviser of the Treasury has, we are told, declared that fish packed in ice cannot come in free under this regulation! We do not pretend to know what this sapient construer of treaties supposes to be the use of fish packed in ice; but his "construction" has knocked in the head a trade which would have enabled us to sell some goods to the British Provinces. If commerce were not a crime such constructions would of course be ridiculous. In like manner, under the treaty, canned fish from the British Provinces were admitted here; but Congress, regarding commerce as a crime, passed a law laying a heavy duty on tin cans, and behold, another chance to sell some of our surplus manufactures in the Provinces is knocked in the head.

We pretend to foster home manufactures, but we cripple foreign commerce. That is to say, we invite our people to put capital, labor, skill, ingenuity and industry into manufactures, and then we prevent them, with great care, from selling what they make to anybody outside of this country. For if we do not buy we cannot sell. If we hamper and obstruct the import of foreign goods we cannot hope to exchange our own goods for them advantageously abroad. And yet we now make much more than we can consume at home, and mills are idle and working people are starving; and commerce is considered as little better than flat burglary.

We notice one plea in particular of the New York merchants. It stands No. 23 in their list, and unless it gets a favorable hearing soon New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans may make up their minds to a largely diminished and continually diminishing business. No. 23 is not a plea for more liberal treatment; it is an humble request for fair play. It reads thus:—

23. An adequate system of equalizing appraisements at different ports so that like goods shall pay like duties at all custom houses. There were instances where like goods passing through small custom houses were levied at half the value on which duty would be levied in the New York Custom House. This was to the great disadvantage of honest importers.

A few words will explain the meaning of this request. Under our complicated tariff the proper appraisement of merchandise is one of the most difficult and intricate of undertakings. Whether woollen goods contain a very little more or less silk, whether they weigh over or under so many ounces to the square yard, and so on in a great many different articles, makes a very great difference in the amount of duties exacted. The late A. T. Stewart used to say that he could afford to pay ten thousand dollars a year to a buyer who was a thoroughly skillful judge of certain kinds of goods; and every merchant knows that a just and competent appraiser is very hard to find. Now, the New York Custom House has skilled appraisers for every kind of goods—one who understands woollens, another iron and steel, another silks, another works of art, and so on. But we have now custom houses scattered all over the West; and the imports at many of these are so small in amount that the government does not keep a large staff of appraisers at each. In many, perhaps most of them, one or two appraisers are set to the work which here employs all the skill of a large staff.

The result is easy to see. It is possible to import some kinds of goods into St. Louis, Memphis, Chicago or Cincinnati, at lower rates than they would pay here, or in Boston, or in New Orleans. If commerce is a crime No. 23 of the New York merchants is a plea that all merchants shall be held alike criminal; and we respectfully think the point well taken. Not a few Eastern firms have quietly established branch houses in Western cities; a long experience having taught them that this is better than to plead for justice and fair play. It is quite possible that this drain will go on; indeed, unless the evil complained of is remedied, we may expect several Western cities to be built up by com-

mercial emigrants from New York and Boston.

The Custom House investigation has fortunately taken a far broader scope than it was originally expected to do. It has gone beyond the mere routine management of the New York Custom House, and has exposed the oppressive laws and Treasury rulings which collectors and other Custom House officers are forced to obey. It depends in part on Congress also, to remedy the evils complained of, and it is fortunate that a public and official inquiry has brought to light these wrongs and abuses, so that when Congress meets measures may be taken to cure them.

Sudden Termination of the Sweeny Trial.

There will be considerable diversity of public opinion, if not as to the expediency, at least respecting the justice, of the settlement of the Sweeny case, which was reached yesterday, with the mutual consent of counsel and the approbation of the Judge. In stating to the jury the fact that an arrangement had been consummated which would dispense with a trial Judge Westbrook said, with a vagueness little calculated to satisfy public curiosity, that the estate of the late James M. Sweeny has agreed to pay to the plaintiffs "a considerable sum of money" on account of the demands sought to be recovered. The counsel on both sides are reticent as to the precise amount, but from a source deemed authentic we learn that it is only two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, although the suit was brought for the recovery of seven millions, and the small sum offered and accepted is not to be paid by Peter B. Sweeny, the defendant, out of his own property, but out of the estate of his deceased brother.

The theory of the settlement is that Peter B. Sweeny was not an accomplice in the Ring robberies and did not share the plunder, but that James M. Sweeny received, without the knowledge of his brother, five per cent on three millions of the stolen money. It is understood that Peter B. Sweeny admits the force of the proofs that his deceased brother shared the plunder to this extent and acknowledges the justice of restitution while asserting that he had no guilty knowledge of the transaction. Judge Westbrook having indorsed this basis of settlement it has all the title to respect which may belong to his approval; but until the public is better acquainted with the facts there will be great hesitation in accepting his conclusion except so far as it may be founded on the technical rules of evidence. We are quite prepared to believe that there is no sufficient legal evidence either that Peter B. Sweeny received any of the Ring money or that he shared that paid to his brother. If this be so the counsel for the plaintiff did wisely in accepting the defendant's offer, since a suit cannot be maintained on moral conviction, but only on legal evidence. But the statement of Judge Westbrook that, in his opinion, the terms of the arrangement "involved no concession by or reflection upon the defendant," would seem to exonerate the defendant from blame. The public will be slow to accept this as a moral acquittal while it knows so little of the bottom facts.

Mr. Sweeny has not acted like a man strong in conscious innocence. The fact that he absconded from the country, that he returned only under a sort of legal "safe conduct," giving him thirty days to get out of the country again without arrest on a criminal prosecution, has an unfavorable look. It is not customary for innocent men to exact such stipulations. The natural presumption is that an innocent man would scorn to accept them. Then, again, it seems improbable that a man of so much penetration and such thorough acquaintance with human nature as Mr. Sweeny should not know what his associates in the Ring and his own brother were doing. Besides, what motive had the plunderers for bribing his brother, a man without influence and of no account?

And yet there are people who will accept the opinion of Judge Westbrook. So far as we know it has never been charged that Peter B. Sweeny directly accepted any part of the plunder, the impression having been that his brother was his agent. It will also be remembered that when he held the office of Chamberlain he paid over to the city, year after year, large amounts of money which he might have retained, in accordance with the practice of all his predecessors in that office. That fact seemed to indicate that he cared more for popularity and power than for money, for he relinquished hundreds of thousands of dollars which he might openly have taken without reproach. That part of his history may incline some people to believe that the remark of Judge Westbrook ought not to be rejected until the public gains a more precise knowledge of the facts on which it is based.

War News.

Little Montenegro is bearing the brunt of a conflict which will tax all her resources to maintain a strictly defensive attitude for the present. Her small army is now divided for the purpose of holding the Turks in check on her northern and southern frontiers. The desperate fighting at Maljut, where the army of defence is posted, shows that the gravity of the attack is keenly appreciated and that victory is necessary to save Montenegro from the horrors of a successful Turkish invasion. But it is also certain that if the Ottoman army forces this position it must make a rapid march northward to Nisic unless it is supported by strong reserves and possesses a well equipped train. The defensive position at the Duga Pass, north of Nisic, is one of immense natural strength, and will require only a small force of Montenegrins to hold it against the Turks, provided the rear is secure.

Greece is now unanimous for war, and there is scarcely any doubt that a draft of Turkish troops must be made from the army of Bulgaria for the defence of the frontier. From the Danube we learn only of preparations for great events. The Russian army is suffering from malarial sickness and will be soon forced to advance to occupy more healthy camping grounds. The news from Asia Minor is unimportant,

except so far as it relates to the insurrection in the Caucasus. This movement, as we before intimated, may compel the Russians to adopt new lines of supply by the Caspian Sea and the temporary occupation of Persian territory.

Grant in London—Mr. Pierrepont's Reception.

Our special despatches from London give a lively and successful picture of the important social event that dazzled the great capital on Tuesday night. Although in catching General Grant for a dinner at Apsley House the Duke of Wellington demonstrated the inheritance of strategic talent, and was the first to exhibit to a circle of admirers the great lion of the season, yet it was only possible for him to make a restricted use of his triumph in favor of the type of humanity that can be invited to a ducal mansion. The real introduction of the ex-President to the world of Londoners was made last night by the American Minister in a reception so brilliant that all occasions of the sort which have hitherto shone in the annals of our legations abroad will henceforth become the prey of "dumb forgetfulness." In each one of the engagements scored for a month ahead the ex-President will meet some one set of English society, men of this or that party or shade of opinion, men of science or of letters, army men or navy men; but at the Legation, and presented by the American Minister, he has had an opportunity to make the acquaintance of English society without regard to the lines which divide it into so many coteries, and has seen at its best that average quantity of the London world which he could never get at on one view save on some such neutral ground as our Minister's parlors.

In the easy-flowing description of Olive Logan's letter by cable the reader may see the brilliant and motley company passing in review as Grant saw it; and may catch the color, the movement, the spirit of the occasion as the whole scene is revivified by the picturesque touches of this felicitous chronicler. It will greatly distress our lady readers, we fear, to note that our two lady correspondents differ greatly in their account of the dresses of Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Pierrepont. As the HERALD is regularly read by half a million ladies, and as to ladies the world over there can be no more important item of intelligence printed than a statement of what dresses were really worn by famous women on famous occasions, we are deeply chagrined at this discrepancy. But what can the perplexed journalist do in such a case? We procure descriptions by ladies—ladies famous for their taste, tact, talent, their accurate observation and their skill as writers. Yet one says that is brown which the other says is claret colored; that which one calls cherry the other calls scarlet, and they are actually at odds on the material between stamped velvet and damask silk. It is to be noted, however, as between Miss Kate Field and Miss Olive Logan—that Miss Logan is the better authority on points of this nature, and we recommend the ladies to accept her account until this difficulty is explained. If it were a case of critical insight and philosophic analysis Miss Field should be preferred, but to catch the dazzle and blaze of millinery and take it all in and put it down well Miss Logan is worth all the other correspondents we know.

It is keenly said by Miss Field that, in this reception lies the discovery of a "career for our ex-Presidents." This gives perhaps rather more consequence to the Presidential part of Grant's career than is given to it by the distinguished Englishmen who vie with one another in their endeavors to show him a marked attention. They admire the great and successful soldier, the man whose persistent adhesion to an obvious principle crushed the greatest and most capable rebellion ever made against a government since the world began; and they would be far from paying a similar honor to any accidental politician who in the piping time of peace might be manoeuvred into the Presidency by party tactics. But the idea is a good one, as it indicates a way in which to develop an occasion may require those interchanges of expressions of good will which are perhaps less the results of international sympathy than the causes of it. He who states well the grounds of sympathy between two great nations presents a formula that is accepted and on which is framed the minds of millions of men; and if a President out of office can assist in this development of pleasant relations round the world there will be many a President whose usefulness to his country may begin from the time his successor is sworn in.

Give Him a Leather Medal.

Here is a brilliant Congressman; name not given, but republican by politics. He is reported as saying that if the office-holders are not to give their money and the government's time to the organization of "the party," if they are not to hoist banners, and hold meetings, and subscribe campaign funds, and attend conventions, and so on; then, evidently, he despairs of the Republic; for "the private citizens who have not been accustomed to taking part in this preliminary work should know that it will all devolve on them henceforth."

Well, suppose it does. It devolves on the private citizens in the opposition or minority party, does it not? Why should the majority, the party in power, use the government's time and the government's servants to organize to keep themselves in power?

Pleasant Poisoning.

The arrest of a number of candy manufacturers in Boston, charged with using substances injurious to health and hazardous to life in the coloring of their candies, may possibly open the eyes of parents and others in New York to the danger that lies hidden in this tempting branch of the confectionery art. We know that our children run risk enough in drinking the milk ordinarily sold as pure in the city, but a great portion of which comes from diseased, swill fed cows or is adulterated by the dealers in order to secure larger profits. It is not pleasant to reflect that when we purchase candy to please our little ones we very probably administer to them a deadly poison. Candy eating is an evil in America, and it will

that a full exposure of the tricks of the trade should be made, since it may lead to an abandonment of the habit. It is always dangerous to allow children to eat colored candies especially. Yet people who would guard the health and lives of their little ones with the most jealous and anxious care will gorge them with this perilous stuff, little thinking that the poor innocents, while their eyes are pleased with the bright colors, and their palates are tickled with the pungent flavors, are sucking in a slow but certain poison with each diminishing bull's-eye, lozenge and "jaw-breaker." It is well for parents to understand that terra alba, chromate of lead and other poisonous ingredients are the hidden assassins that lie in wait for the lives of their children in the beautiful yellow, red, green and blue candies which are piled so temptingly in the confectioner's window.

Economizing at Castle Garden.

The Emigration Commissioners, no longer having a large fund at their disposal, have set to work in earnest at a reduction of the Castle Garden expenses, which have always been unnecessarily large. Some employes have been dispensed with. The wages of carpenters on Ward's Island have been cut down to two dollars a day, which is now about the average pay, and a general reduction of ten per cent has been made on the salaries of all subordinate employes, both at Castle Garden and Ward's Island. We are glad to see the commission now settling down to earnest, "hardpan" work, for it would be a very deplorable thing if we were to be compelled to abandon Castle Garden and to suffer emigrants to be dumped down on our docks without protection from the land sharks, who would soon reappear and return to their old nefarious business.

The Garfield Mare's Nest.

The political "soreheads" of both parties seem inclined to make the next Congress lively if they are allowed to air their grievances and wreak their spites. Here is General Butler, whom Mr. Wayne McVeagh's letter has so exasperated that he threatens him with a Congressional investigation; and now come some democratic journals and threaten another inquiry, into the contents of a letter said to have been written by the President to General Garfield.

We have in this country a set of politicians who are not a great deal better than the fellows who keep unhappy Mexico in hot water; men who care nothing for the country and who aim to keep it in a constant turmoil, in order to keep themselves before the public. The President's wise and patriotic policy has deprived these men of the question over which they have quarrelled for ten years, and they are furious at their loss. Governor Hampton said very truly the other day, that there were evidently Northern demagogues who would have been glad to see the troops kept in South Carolina, because it would have secured them a grievance in 1880; but for his part he was happy that his State was at peace, and he meant to keep it so. He is right, and we warn those democratic leaders whose anxiety for a grievance is leading them to foolish attacks on the President, that they will alienate a large part of their followers if they go into Congress in October with the determination to make a merely factious opposition. The same is true of those republicans who seem disposed to become permanent "soreheads."

The country wants peace and rest; it wants to come to real questions, and whatever the peripatetic grumblers may plan we believe there will be enough sensible men in the next Congress to put them down, and to go to useful and necessary legislation. This is not Mexico. What if the President did write a private note to Mr. Garfield? Suppose, even, that it contained what is asserted—an opinion that Garfield's chances for the Speakership were good. We do not care to see Mr. Garfield made Speaker, but if the growlers will only keep on threatening and making a fuss it would not surprise us if they ended by putting him in the chair.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Shoot the turban.
Mr. A. A. Low is home from Europe.
Garfield Pacha's toy balloon has burst.
Randall will summer at Haverford, Pa.
Row Hottel did McVeigh against Wayne.
Mr. John Groves has arrived from Scotland.
Sidney Lanier is to come to New York to work.
About this war we'd like to get at the Batoum facts.
Sethers and Florence are fishing in the Maine lakes.
Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, has arrived from Europe.
If you have \$2 you may snap watermelon seeds at your girl.
Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the New York.
Where there are few sold doves there are few plucked pigeons.
The late Mr. Motley's brother Charles lives in Maine, and is ninety-two.
The Sultan likes to sleep a good deal. He must be a regular old snorer.
Wayne McVeigh, after that letter of Butler's, must feel like a licked postage stamp.
The Cleveland Herald appears in new dress and form. It is a handsome paper.
Yankee clotheings are being largely exported.
The Turks prefer them to macaroni.
Charley Backus, the minstrel, called upon the President and told him a lot of good stories.
It is evident from the letter to McVeigh that Ben Butler hasn't been fed on poison vials.
Hawchester Democrat—"Ben Butler may be a wolf, but he has too much pride to dress in sheep's clothing."
In New Jersey the country girls whose beaux are coming practice for kissing by eating young gooseberries. They pucker up better.
Some of our contemporaries use the same war map over and over again, merely inserting a plug to give a new battle. Thus the seat of war is patched.
A paragraph has appeared announcing that Mr. Dion Boucicault's eldest daughter is about to be married to an eminent comedian in London. We are authorized to deny the report.
Boston Transcript—"A little Boston boy in Paris, a trifle homesick and bothered with everybody speaking a 'foreign tongue,' confidentially asked his mother if she supposed 'Christ spoke French?'"
Carson (Nev.) Revue—"Some of you idiots get up another pan on Kara—New York Herald."
"Referred to the editor of the Kara-on Appeal."
"We have only to say in reply that the Kara-on Appeal-towich you refer the matter hawthorthisthory."
Norristown Herald—"Sunday's New York Herald contained a poem by renpyson, which was called expressly for it from advances shewn of the Nivenshank Century. It is understood that the English magazine will 'see' this piece of American journalistic enterprise and go one better by having copied for its pages a hair column of the Herald's 'Personal Intelligence.'"

THE WAR.

Czar and Sultan to Confront Each Other in the Field.

THE DANUBE FALLING.

Circassian Mutineers a Source of Danger to the Russians.

THE MONTENEGRIN CAMPAIGN.

Suliman Pacha Driven Back by the Sturdy Mountaineers.

A TURKISH COLUMN SLAUGHTERED.

Obstinate Struggle for the Duga Pass—Nisic Threatened.

WILL ENGLAND FIGHT?

The Khedive Invites the Porte to Guard the Suez Canal.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 7, 1877.

The principal war news this morning comes from the Montenegrin frontier, where the Turkish army is meeting with a stubborn resistance from the hardy mountaineers, who are fighting for hearths and homes. The falling of the Danube leaves little doubt that important movements may be expected to take place in that portion of the theatre of war before long, and the interest is heightened by the knowledge that the operations of the contending armies will take place under the eyes of the sovereigns of the two empires whose interests are at stake.

THE CZECH WITH THE ARMY.

The HERALD correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the arrival of the Emperor Alexander at the headquarters of the Russian army caused the greatest enthusiasm among the troops. In the evening the town of Ploiesti was brilliantly illuminated and whenever His Majesty appeared he was tendered an enthusiastic reception. His Majesty was accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff, Baron Jomini and Privy Councillor Hamburger.

THE SULTAN IN ARMS.

It is now stated that the head of the faithful will join the army sometime next month and take part in the field operations, so that both the Crescent and the Cross will be defended by their natural champions.

THE DANUBE FALLING.

The water in the Danube is rapidly falling, and at the present rate the river will soon have fallen to its normal level. The Russians will then be able to attempt the crossing with good prospects of success, if they intend crossing, about which there is some doubt.

PUNISHING MUTINEERS.

A court martial is about to assemble to try the Circassian regiments in the Russian service who mutinied and refused to serve against their Moslem co-religionists. It is expected that a severe example will be made of the Circassians as a lesson to other possible mutineers.

CIRCASSIAN INSUBORDINATION INCREASING.

Later despatches from the HERALD correspondent at Vienna state that the revolt among the Circassian regiments in Roumania is spreading and threatens to assume serious proportions.

GERMANY WANTS TO KNOW.

The HERALD correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the German officers attached to the Russian headquarters have received orders to report fully on the condition of the Russian army and the operations of the campaign. They are also to give the Russian views on the progress of the operations.

AUSTRIAN PREPARATIONS.

From Pesth the HERALD correspondent telegraphs that the military commander at Agram has issued orders forbidding any man belonging to the reserve from leaving his district. This is looked on as an indication of a warlike policy on the part of the Austrian government. Large trains of ammunition are reported to have passed through Pesth on the way to the frontier.

PROFITING AUSTRIA.

In order to avoid hurting the susceptibilities of Austria the proposed interview between Prince Milan and the Emperor Alexander, which was to have taken place at Ploiesti, has been abandoned.

PATRIOTIC GREECE.

The HERALD correspondent at Athens telegraphs that all Greece is united in support of the government for the first time in the history of the country. There is no opposition and all parties are united under one strong Ministry, at the head of which is Canaris, a veteran of the war of independence. There is great exultation among the people over this happy condition of affairs, for it is looked upon as a good omen of the complete regeneration of Greece. The soldiers and sailors especially